and sould be so purified, that designing and oad as could not hope to live within its influence. Not, sir—remarked Mr. Ingham to the governor, whe pointed to the bridge which spanned the Delaux, at New Hope, connecting Pennsylvania with levils our fellow-citizens in our sister State, without feeling inclined to blush for the degradation of femaylvania. Mr. Ingham concluded by extending hearing recting and sincere welcome to Governor Shunk. The governor's reply was appropriate and forcible, and, brief as it was, convinced who heard it that we have in our present executer man abundantly worthy of the popular confidence. When Governor Shunk entered Doylestan, be was saluted with the roar of artillery, and with every other demonstration of popular feeling. The farmers now wear smiling faces. The prices of what, corn, and four, now promise to them an amadat reward for their exertions. Jan Ross, esq., principal chief of the Cherokees, we skeeted a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society are now employed in a Masad praiseworthy work. They have engaged

maketed a member of the Pennsylvania Histories Soiety, on Monday last.

The Historical Society are now employed in a blassid praiseworthy work. They have engaged years to rait the various battle-grounds of the revution, for the purpose of collecting all such information as may now be unknown, in order to lay up the future such a history of these important and besity events as may be looked upon as authenties at complete. There is no doubt that the Historia Society will be enabled to gather much that is see and interesting. In connexion with this creditive undertaking, it is suggested—and the suggestion atrices me as worthy of great consideration—that moamments should be erected on these battle-poseds, commemorative of the gratitude of posterity. It is, indeed, a noble idea; and if ever it arried into effect, it should be commemorated in a manner worthy of the glorious subject. And thy should it not be done? Why should not the anomal gratitude expend itself in this noble and blinds manner? I leave these questions to be answed by the people.

same ocean on which the Mayflower was tossed, with intense anxiety and uncertainty, one hundred and seem days, before a foot was set upon "Plymouth rock."

But these railroad passengers might have told a longer tale. They might have spoken of the revolution of '76; of our Washington, who led our armies to victory, and was the first President, over the first great and truly republican government ever formed on the face of the earth; of our Franklin, who played with the lightnings of heaven, and conducted them harmlessly at his feet; of our orators, scholars, poets, statesmen, historians, and philosophers; and of that more recent application of electricity to the communication of intelligence between distant

ducted them harmlessly at his feet; of our orators, secholars, poets, statesmen, historians, and philosophers; and of that more recent application of electricity to the communication of in-elligence between distant points, with the rapidity of lightning! But the time would have been insufficient for them to tell Carver. Bradford, Standish, and their associates, all that had happened since the establishment of their little republic of "New Plymouth," in the New World; nor have I, who have been inconsiderately drawn into this train of thought, time or talents to do justice to the theme.

At the commencement of this letter, the thought of the near approach of our New England festival naturally led me to reflect upon the many causes which not only the people of Massachusetts, but of the whole Union, have, for sincere and hearty thanksgivings. And why should we not have a general day—a day set apart by Congress—on which the President of the United States should call upon the States, and all the people of the States, to render thanks to Almighty God for the numberless blessings we enjoy as as nation? I am no centralist or consolidationist. I advocate a strict constrution of the federal constitution, and go for State rights as far as any one will go. I throw out this hint because it has come up while writing. Let it pass for what it is worth. I recollect, however, a precedent. The surrender of Cornwallis, at the close of the revolutionary struggle, was considered of so much importance—believing that it would be followed by a speedy close of the war, and the recognition of our independence—that "a day of public thanksgiving was recommended by Congress, and observed throughout the United States." At this day, when we have been so long preserved as an independent and free people; having so long enjoyed the biessings of liberty and good government; after having passed through a "second war for independence;" and having triumphantly advanced in civilization and power, how much cause have we, as a people, for deep, heartfel

that it is real; that it is not caused by the unnatural expansions of a mammoth national bank; that it is not an artificial and hot-bed production, but is a natural development of the inexhaustible resources of this great country, the genius of our democratic institutions, and the energy, enterprise, skill, and spirit of a free people.

How much cause have we, then, as a nation, to be thankful! And if we were really and truly so, would not those sectional feelings, and personal and party animosities and bickerings, melt away as the winter snows before the summer's sun. And as our New England featival of thanksgiring brings home to the family mansion the lost and the wandering, many who have been separated by the force of circumstances and by alienated feelings; and, as defining, many who have been separated by the force of circumstances and by alienated feelings; and, as defining many around the social hearth and the feetive board, and the union of kindred spirits renewed for the present, and prayed for for the future,—even sole there be one day of national and universal hanks, spiring—let the North and the South, the East and the West, feeling that they have a common origin, a common country, and a common destiny, annual as assemble as kindred of one blood around the alar of their country, and, forgetting the dissensions of the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all time to come, to live and to the past, resolvs, for all

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. WILLIAM T. JENNINGS & CO., DRAFERS AND TAILORS, orters of cloths and cassimeres, ventings, &c.
No. 231, Broadway, American Hotel,
New York,
Pennsylvania arenue, near Sixth street,
Washington,

From the Albany Argus.

THE OREGON FEELING THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

The popular feeling is unmistakeable. It is clear, deep, and broad as our country. The tone of the press is remarkable. It exhibits more unamimity on this question than any that has been agitated in years. Even those whig leaders who are supposed to be opposed to the full assertion of our rights to Oregon, are awed into an expressive silence by these unequivocal manifestations of the nation's heart. The popular pulse beats with so clear a beat, that the press are not slow to perceive the force of this current, and, if not to side with it, at least not to oppose it.

ing is universal that we have the right on our side. An educated people are resolute in the assertion of what they deem their rights for their convictions are founded, not on the impulse of hasty passion, but upon examination and education. As we have previously remarked, Americans "have for years been accumulating information about their title to Oregon. Numberless have been the books of travels which have teemed from daily and periodical presses in relation to the Oregon country. These have been sought after, read with avidity; and, however unfounded some of the information conveyed may be, yet these narratives have all served to fasten that calm, deep conviction among our people, which has

opposed to the interests, wishes, and feelings of the American people.

It will be observed that the language of the above article is unequivocal. It is almost denunciatory of the President, from the alleged fear that "even the amallest part of the Oregon territory claimed by us would be yielded up to Great Britain." We are assured that the Carolinian speaks the popular sentiment of the South. The people there are not wanting in patriosism. They are ever prompt to stand by the rights of their country. In truth, there can be no sectional decision on the Oregon question. The North, the South, the East, and the Weat will be united in a chain more strong than has ever bound the politics of our country since the American revolution. can revolution.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. MR. WEESTER AND OREGON.

right is clear, we will hold no argument upon it, but it will forcibly repel every forcible invasion."

But even admitting Mr. Webater's premises, that Britain has rights in Oregon: we still deny his conclusion, that it is a case for amicable settlement, and consequently that we have no right to forcible resistance. Let us suppose that Britain can show a claim to an undefinable portion of the territory, and offers one boundary, while we, admitting the British claim to something, offer another boundary. We will also suppose that the boundary offered by ourselves is essential to our prosperity, while that offered by Britain is injurious. Have we, in such case, no right to insist on our offer, and propose war as the alternative? Mr. Webster implies that we have not. But as the question with us has become, in such case, a mere calculation of advantages, as the extent of right in each is undefinable, and therefore each has the right of judgment in proposing terms, each has the right of beaternative of its own terms or rear. Each has the moral, as well as legal right of saying that war is a less evil than surrender beyond its offer. Even this case, the most favorable for Britain which Mr. Webster can present, leaves us the right of even aggressive war. Then how much clearer is our right to it, when Boitain has no rights in the territory! And if we have this right of aggressive war, how much clearer is our right to defensive war? Now, Mr. Webster well knows of aggressive war, how much clearer is our right to defensive war? Now, Mr. Webster well knows that defensive war is the utmost that we offer, and

*But is this supposition correct?-- Union

TO ALL WHOM IT MAT CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Auguste Belmont has been appointed provisional consul-general of Austria for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and for the District of Columbia:

Marytanu, Filguna, and James bia:

I do hereby recognise him as such, and declar him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the provisions consuls general of the most favored nations in the

United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letter to be made patent, and the seal of the United State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1841.

L. s. and of the independence of the United State of America the 70th.

JAMES K. POLK.

\$25, a credit of three months, for approved endorsed 25, a credit of life.

Notes, bearing interest.

WM. MARSHALL,

Auctionee

PUBLIC SALES AT NEW YORK.

A. GREEN,

By the President:

Nov 28-dts.

Nov. 28-3t

From the Malison (Indiana) Courrier.

Wan!—Some of the whig papers have recently been badly scared, because an article in the Washington Union contained the following: "The whole of Oregon or none—this is the only alternative, as an issue of territorial right." They thought this equivalent to a declaration of war, because Great Britain claimed a part of Oregon.

Now, if they will show us the place where our government has ever admitted that any part or parcel of Oregon belonged to Great Britain, we will consider ourselves greatly indebted to the one who shall give us the information. If they cannot show this, why should the whig press rail so much about war? Are they airfaid that we shall be so much the losers in the contest; or have they a sympathy with

Oregon.

The declaration that we have a right to the whole The declaration that we have a right to the whole of Oregon is no new thing; and the contrary has never been admitted. The convention which nominated James K. Polk for the presidency declared that "our title to the whole of Oregon is c'ear and unquestionable;" and the people retierated it, in the election of the nominee of that convention. Is it possible that these things have never before been observed by the whis press; or do they wish to create the has a language on the Oregon question which rings with western whole-heartedness. Every word will be read with attention, coming from a supposed exponent of Mr. Calhoun's views.

No administration, however perular, could withstand the strong feeling which exists every where throughout the Union (except among the commercial and shipping interests of the North) in favor of firmly resisting all further attempts on the pair of Great Britain towards obtaining a accordance with the principles upon which it came him to have the most of the North) in favor of firmly resisting all further attempts on the pair of Great Britain towards obtaining a accordance with the principles upon which it came him to have the most of the Mr. Calhoun's views.

It is not so much the value of the territory itself; nor is it, among hinking men, exclusively as a nice point of matching our right, we say, let us between two of the Atlantia.

taining our right, we say, let us have war. Peace between two such nations as ours and Great Brit-ain is certainly very desirable; but we should scorn to accept it by yielding a single particle of our right.

OREGON.-The Washington Union-in words, the government organ—of a recent date, thus opens an article of some length on this ques-

words, the government organ—of a recent date, thus opens an article of some length on this question:

"The whole of Organ or none—this is the only alternative, as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deep the break in the American tille at latitude 49 degrees. We hold that our title from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes is one title, and, as we believe, a perfect title against the world."

So'do we. So does every body, of every party, who knows how to make up an opinion, and feels an interest in the honor lof his country.—Memphis

Given an opinion and feels and interest in the honor lof his country.—Memphis

Given an opinion and feels and interest in the honor lof his country.—Memphis

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A. GREEN,

Gin and cotton Burnt.—During a heavy thunder-storm, on the night of the 31st ult., the cotton gin of Messrs. Graham and Mulholland, in Rapides parish, was struck by lightning, and, together with one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, entirely consumed. This is the third loss of the kind which these gentlemen have met with.—Concordia (La.) Intelligencer.

Marriage of the Hon. J. M. Niles.—We learn that the Hon. J. M. Niles yesterduy led to the hymeneal altar Miss Jane Pratt, daughter of Erastus Pratt, esq., of Spencertown, Columbia county. They were to have left immediately after the ceremony was concluded, and will arrive in this city this morning on their route to Washington. Thus will be added to the dagzling circles at Washington, this winter, a lady of highly gifted mental qualifications, and than whom few possess greater personal attractions.—N. Y. Morning Atlas, Nov. 27.

Seed of the exects which imposed the exects which imposed the exect which imposed the exect which its more effect, it should be commenced in the state of the exect which its more effect, it should be commenced in the state of the exect with the execution of the exect with the execution of the exect with the execution of the exe

VAN STEENBURGH AND O'CONNER.

VAN STEENBURGH AND O'CONNER.
We have avoided any expression of opinion upon it dequestion of commuting the sentences of these more than misguided young men, not that our own feelings and opinions did not incline to the side of an energy, but because we knew that the governore had a most delicate duty devolving upon him, which he would discharge conscientiously, according to the reasoning of his own acound judgment, upon the facility of the sentence of the se

standard of the seathers of the convicted to imprisoment for life, which we republish in tothe day's paper. It will be seen that the governor arrives at this conclusion upon a full and eliberate investigation of their cases. Although other circumstances exerted as influence upon his mind, the
points upon which he principally rests his desion are, the subordinate part aced by the convicte,
the points upon which he principally rests his desion are, the subordinate part aced by the convicte,
the points upon which he principally rests his desion are, the subordinate part aced by the convicte,
the points upon which he principally rests his desion are, the subordinate part aced by the convicte,
the probability that neither of the two was among
extenuating circumstances of a presental nature. It
is is certain that there are other men of a greater degree
of guilt who should more properly pay to the offy fended laws their extreme penalty; and it is hardly the
desirable that, while they escape unpountshed, the
less guilty offender should be sent to his final account. Again, if these men did not fire, as is most
probable, they were not more guilty than the others
guilty to the charge of who were niewed to pleas
guilty to the charge of who were niewed to pleas
guilty out he heart of the proaccuting officers, of
proving that they did actually fire. This not being
the probable, they were not more guilty than the expecstation, on the part of the proaccuting officers, of
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THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—We have authority for stating that arrangements are now made, which insure the completion of the telegraph line between Philadelphia and Baltimore before the end of January, and probably by the 15th of that month; so that the line between New York and Washington will not long remain with a deficient link. The route from New York is now finished to within a few miles of this city, under the charge of Messra. Cornell and Goell, as contractors.

The line of the "Adantic Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Company" will be completed between Philadelphia and Harrisburg before the 1st of January, in time for transmitting legislative proceedings. It is now about completed between Harrisburg and Lancaster, and the work is under active headway between Lancaster and this city. It will be extended to the Ohio, at Pittsburg and Wheeling, in early spring—say during the month of April—and rapidly thence towards the principal cities and towns on the lakes, as well as along the valley of the Ohio, to Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., on the route to St. Louis, &c.

The construction of the first section of this yeat

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday morning, 3d December, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at the residence of Mrs. Weaver, Pennsylvania avenue, between the railroad office and the Capitol, a good assortment of household and kitchen furniture, viz:
Sofas, sideboards, card, dining, and breakfast tables
Bureaus, looking-glasses, wardrobes, washstands Beds, bedding, bedsteads, and mattresses Carpets, parlor, and chamber curtains
Andirons, shovel and tongs
Cane and wood seat chairs
Clocks, paintings, stair carpet and rods
Hat racks, lounges, passage lamp
With a good assortment of crockery, glassware, and kitchen furniture, stoves, &c., &c.

be completed as soon as expected, the Boatonians may, in two months, have a continuous line of more than four hundred miles towards the Ohio river, via New York and Philadelphia, to Harris-

burg; and also a communitient southerly from this city to Hattimore Washington.

There are, it seems, three persons interested in the ownership of the patent along with Professor Morse; and for Mr. Morse and two of the others, Mr. Kendall acts as attorney.

[Phil. United States Gazette.]

ROCERIES, LIQUORS, FEATHERS, &c
—On Monday next, the 1st December, at halfpast ten o'clock, we shall sell, at our auction store, a
quantity of groceries, liquors, &c., at auction—
amongst which are the following, viz:
10 half-chests young hyson and gunpowder teas
15 bags coffee
20 boxes soap
20 barrels vinegar
5 barrels molasses

5 barrels mo 0 quarter-casks brandy, various kinds, some very

O quarter-casks brandy, various kinds, some very superior
D baskets champagne, anchor and Great Western brands, in fine order
Is bales western feathers
Quarter casks wine
With many other articles in the grocery line—which must be sold, to close consignments.

There at alle. Large sale of useful and ornamental house-furnishing and funcy goods, at a credit of six months, for ap proved and endorsed notes of \$100 and upwards. more and endorsed notes of \$100 and upseards.

W. M. KOBBE will sell, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 9th and 10th, at No. 46 Beaver street, a large and valuable assortment of useful and ornamental housekeeping articles and fancy goods, consisting in part of a full assortment of Chinese, French, English, and Dresden rich decarated china; rich American, English, and Bohemian out and colored glass warr; a large assortment of Chinese richest fancy goods; Sheffleid and Birmingham plated ware; best English astral and solar lamps; girandoles, with rich out prisms; chandeliers; candelabras; Hamburgh parlor and tea stands, &c.

The sale will comprise a large assortment of goods, which will be put up in trade lots only, and sold without reserve.

Catalogues on Monday before the sale.

Nov. 28—3teod.

Terms at sale. R. W. DYER & CO.,

Nov. 27-d

GOOD & CORNICK,

ATTOMACH OF STREET AT LAW,

(Formerly of Forginia, now of St. Louis, Missouri,)

Will attend promptly to any professional business anywhere in the State of Missouri, provided the amount be five hundred dollars or Oct. 17—ctf

NEW FANCY GOODS.—We are now opening, and shall be daily receiving, until after the
Christmas hollidays, a beautiful assortment of
rich fancy goods, consisting in part of reticules,
purses, evening fans, card cases, toilet glasses, gold
bracelets, pencils and thimbles, ivory-handle hair
brushes, shell dressing combs, &c.; glaves, mitta;
and three cases of Paris perfumery—containing lip
salve, cold cream, oils, pomade, and beef marrow, for
beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair,
odors for the handkerchief, cologne, &c.
S. PARKER'S,
Fancy and perfumery store, Penn. avenue,

Fancy and perfumery store, Penn. avenue Between 10th and 9th streets. [Columbian Fountain.]

DUVALL & BROTHER,

DUVALL & BROTHER,

Manchant Tailons,

Under Gadsby's new hotel,

I AVE just selected and received from New York
their fail and winter goods, of the newest and
most elegant styles, consisting of cloths, beaver
cloths, cassimeres, docakins, velvets, satins, silks,
&c., all of which they are prepared, as usual, to
make up in a style of elegance unsurpassed, and at
their usual moderate prices.

Also, a great variety of stocks, cravats, scarfs,
gloves, suspenders, silk and woollen shirts and
drawers, &c.

gloves, suspenders, silk and woollen shirts and drawers, &c.

The attention of our customers and the citizens generally is invited to an examination of the same.

DUVALL & BROTHER.

Nov. 24—3taw2wif

GOLD WATCHES.

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, will be added, ten gold lever watches, part of them full-jewelled.

Also, one splendid organ, suitable for a church on parlor, and said to be a very superior instrument with a large assortment of furniture and fanct goods not enumerated. Also, one very extra large French-plate looking-glass, cost \$120.

WM. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS AND VACA
I will to-day receive an additional supply
hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, anemony, ram
culus, &c., &c.; and the last for this season. Th
who have not supplied themselves should do so
once, as this is the season for planting them,
secure early bloom. Also, glasses and vases,
sale cheap, to close them.

J. F. CALLAN,
Corner of E and 7th stree RULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AND VASES

TRAW CUTTERS.—Those who were heretofore disappointed in getting straw cutters (which
I am selling faster than I can have them made) can
now he supplied, if they will call immediately at the
corner of E and 7th streets. Provender is so dear,
that these boxes will save themselves in half a year,
and nobody who has a horse or a cow should be
without one.

A wheat fan for sale cheap.

J. F. CALLAN,
Corner of E and 7th streets.

DRENCH WRITING INK .- Imported direct from Paris, the best quality that the advertises has ever seer.

Also, French letter paper, note paper, and foolsesp manufactured for the use of the metallic pens, of an excellence of quality which never has been supplied, and is not likely to be, under the operation of any stationers contract has

and is not likely to be, under the operation of an attaionery contract law.

English writing paper, sealing wax, metallic pens penknives, envelopes, &c., &c., imported directly from England and France, by F. T.

The finest descriptions of American paper, notes letter paper, foolscap, and folio post, and every other article of stationery, for sale at as low prices (having regard to the quality) as can be procured anywhere in the United States.

MRS. BRAWNER'S house, having been thoroughly refitted, is now ready for the reception of members of Congress, either with or without their families.

PARLOR AND CHAMBERS FOR RENT.—
The house is situated on 41 street, between Penn. avonue and C street. Enquire of JAS. WILLIAMS,

MRS. CLEMENTS is now ready to accommo date a small mess of members, with or with out their families. The rooms are very comfortable. Her house is pleasantly situated on C street between 3d and 4j streets.

E KERSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, three
doors west of the "Union" Office.—I beg
leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, that I am ready to receive gentlemen to
board. Breakfast and dinner at \$3.50 per week.
Rooms, if wanted. French dishes to be had at
the shortest notice, hot or cold. Soups from 11 till
6 o'clock.
Nov. 28

Nov. 28

NEW CLOAKINGS AND SPLENDID SILKS.—The subscriber has now ready for inspection (opened this morning) several cases of the most rare and beautiful silks ever offered in the District, consisting in part of—

3-4, 4-4, gold and brown changeable silks

3-4 rich satin-stripe maroon and London blue

3-4 blue-black satin ottoman and satin-stripe silks

Changeable plaid and colored satin stripe do

35 pieces assorted, ranging from 90c. to \$2 50

Heavy rich white satins, and red crape scarfs

White and black heavy Marcellines and Senshaw silks

aine
25 splendid Terkerri and Canton crape shawls
20 medium and low-price shawls for misses
10 pieces super and medium twilled and plain
laid and striped cloak-cloths for ladies
Lead plaid cloak-cloths for ladies in mourning
1 piece black French cloth, embroidered in black,

for ladies in mourning 50 rich French-worked collars, from 50 cents to

2 50
10 pieces finest pure flannels, imported, cheap
Rich and heavy wide black silk fringea
Black watered moreen, for ladies' skirts
120 striped muslin, for curtains, 22 cents
150 dozen gloves and hosiery, assorted, all prices

Rich and beautiful floor oil-cloths, one yard wide,

All the above goods, with a great variety of other new styles, will be sold on the most pleasing terms for cash. Citizens, strangers, and members of Congress, are respectfully invited to examine my assortment and prices before making their purchases.

GEO. STETTINIUS.

Nov 25-eo6tif

chases. GEO. STETTINIUS.

Nov 25—co6tif

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT KENTUCKY
LAND OWNERS.—The subscriber, having taken charge of the interests of several estates in Kentucky, has removed to Frankfort, from Culpeper county, Virginia. He tenders his services to such persons as have interests in lands in Kentucky which are likely to be lost for non-payment of taxes, or neglect in other respects. A large portion of chees lands will be sold in January next, unless redeemed before that time. Further delay may be fatal to the interests of the rightful owners.

The subscriber will also attend to the collection of debts due in Kentucky, and has made arrangements for the recovery of claims for land or money from the general government or State of Virgioia, and pledges himself to a diligent and faithful discharge of all trusts confided to him. Having been actively engaged in business for several years, in his native county of Culpeper, he refers to the judge and justices of the courts, the members of the bar, and the citizens generally, for any assurance which strangers may desire, that any husiness placed in his hands will be attended to with promptoness and fidelity.

Letters should be addressed to him at Frankfort, Kentucky, and will be answered as soon as received.

If the owners of lands prefer to pay a portion of them for their redemption, such arrangements may

Kentucky, and will be answered as soon as received.

If the owners of lands prefer to pay a portion of
them for their redemption, such arrangements may
probably be made as will be mutually satisfactory.

He has made arrangements with Mr. Thomas
Green, of Richmond, Va., for assistance in prosecuting claims upon the government, and for obtaining agencies generally. Reference is made to him;
also to Gen. Bernard Peyton and the Hon. John M.
Patton, all of said city, for further information respecting the subscriber.

GEORGE MASON GREEN.

Frankfort, Nov. 1845—Nov. 25—28w3m

Prankfort, Nov. 1845—Nov. 25—2aw3m

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Right Ravarend William R. Whittingham, visiter.

Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, principal.

THE winter seasion of this institution will be open from and after Wednesday, the 4th of November next.

Ellicott's Mills, Oct. 1, 1845,
Oct. 2—w3m